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CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1961

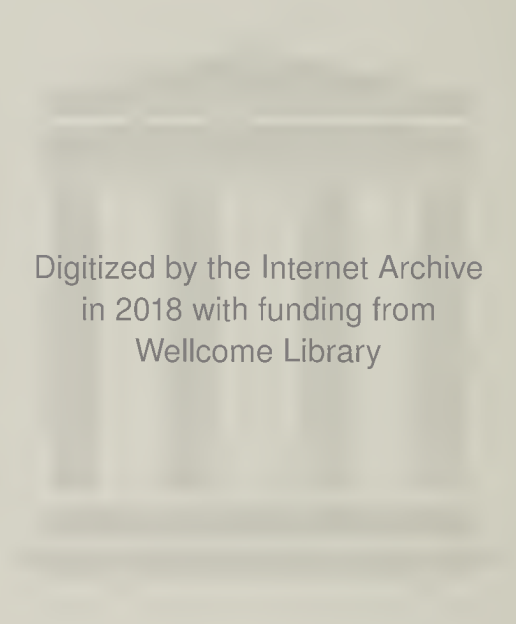
ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.



*With the
Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*

*The Square,
Winchester.*



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Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

July, 1962.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasant duty to be able to present a satisfactory report on the state of Public Health and the Sanitary Circumstances of the City, during the year 1961. The report follows the usual long established pattern, giving the vital statistics of the area, as well as incorporating the details of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

The mid-year estimate of the population of the City according to the figure supplied by the Registrar General, was 28,920 persons. This is the highest figure ever to be recorded and indicates an increase of 1,360 persons on the estimate for the previous year. The number of persons unemployed at the end of the year as ascertained from the details supplied by the Manager of the Labour Exchange, show little variation, and it would appear that there remains a constant but very small number of unemployed who for one reason or another, appear to be unemployable.

During the year, 169 new units of accommodation were provided, 125 by private enterprise and 44 by the Corporation, against which figures must be placed the loss of 58 units as a result of either demolition or Closing Orders. On the 31st March 1962, according to figures supplied by the City Treasurer, there were 8,885 units of habitation in the area, an increase of 190 units during the financial year.

As anticipated in the previous report, the upward trend in the birth rate has been maintained, there being 472 registered live births - 237 males and 235 females. These figures indicate an increase of no less than 60 births ^{live and} over the previous year and provide a corrected birth rate of 16.0 per thousand ^{live and} of the ~~population~~. Whilst this figure is still below the National figure it is nevertheless the highest figure which has been recorded in Winchester since 1951. There is a decline in the Still Birth Rate which at 16.7 per thousand of the population compares favourably with the figure of 19.1 per thousand as obtained for England and Wales. Whilst the number of illegitimate infant births remains practically unchanged there is a decline in the mortality rate in this group. The number of illegitimate live births expressed as a percentage of the total live births was 4.87% indicating a small but significant decrease.

Besides the decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate, there are also decreases in the Neo-Natal Mortality, the Early Neo-Natal Mortality and the Perinatal Mortality Rates. These decreases are encouraging as the figures may indicate the beginning of a final assault on the hard core of infant mortality - the resolution of which has proved so difficult over many years. The Infant Mortality Rate at 23.31 per thousand live births shows a considerable decrease on the figure for 1960. The number of infant deaths being eleven compared with thirteen in the previous year, this fact is the more noteworthy when it is appreciated that the higher birth rate increased the number at risk by sixty.

There were 375 deaths - 154 males, 221 females attributed to the City during the year, giving a corrected Death Rate of 10.4 per thousand of the population. This figure is lower than the figure obtained for 1960 and compares very favourably with the figure for England and Wales. The overall pattern as to the cause of death shows little change, Coronary Disease and associated Vascular Lesions, again constitute the largest group, accounting for over fifty per cent of the deaths. Cancer in all its forms is attributable as the cause of death in approximately 17% of the registered deaths, and forms the only other group cause of any considerable size. Deaths from both Cancer of Lung and Stomach show a small decline, but there are increases in the number of deaths from Cancer of Uterus and Breast. There was an increase in the number of deaths attributable to Diabetes, a factor which may be considered to be of some interest in view of the recent publicity given to this disease. There was no maternal death notified during the year. Twelve individuals lost their lives through accidents, eight being attributable to motor vehicle accidents. Seven of these deaths were in persons under the age of 35 years.

The incidence of Infectious Disease as ascertained from notifications, continued to be slight except for the usual periodic re-occurrence of Measles which accounted for 585 of the 611 notifications received. There was a marked decline in the incidence of Dysentery and Food Poisoning. No case of Poliomyelitis was reported in the area.

In addition to its monthly routine visits, the Mass Radiography Unit spent four weeks in the City during the early months of 1961. Visits were made to different parts of the City and arrangements were made for special visits to factories and industrial undertakings. Details of results of this work have been kindly supplied by Dr. Mocre, Director of the Unit and are to be found in the report. Further, it is gratifying to be able to report that even after allowing for slight increase in the number of male cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, there is an appreciable decline in the total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

The figures available showing the numbers receiving vaccination and immunisation during the year, continue to be most encouraging, especially as regards immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, where there is

almost a 50% rise in the numbers receiving this form of protection, whilst those receiving vaccination whether primary or re-vaccination, are well above average in numbers.

Details of the work of the four Public Health Inspectors, is fully covered in that part of the Report supplied by Mr. E. Seymour, Chief Inspector. Work at the Abattoir, owing to a large increase in the number of animals slaughtered, has once again occupied much of the time of the Inspectors. Nevertheless, whilst there has been a substantial increase in the normal time that the Inspectors spend on this work, overtime has decreased. More important, however, is the fact that the policy of complete inspection of all animals slaughtered, is being maintained. The other duties for which the Inspectors are responsible, continue to be satisfactorily carried out.

Finally, I should like to express my appreciation and thanks to Councillor Hutchins, Chairman, and members of the Health Committee, for their interest and co-operation in the work of the Health Department, to Dr. M. Hughes, Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and his Staff for their advice and help which has been available at all times, to the other Officers of the Corporation, and the Staff of the Health Department.

ROBT. A. GOOD.
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Councillor Mrs. V. D. Neate, J.P.
Chairman	-	Councillor Hutchins.
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Bromfield.

Alderman Edmonds.	Alderman Miss Edmeades (until October 1961)
Councillor Neate.	Councillor Carleton-Smith.
Councillor Fuller.	Councillor Mrs. Carpenter-Turner.

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough 3,888 acres.

Population Census 1931 - 23,523.
Census 1961 - Preliminary
Report -
28,643.
Registrar General's Estimate
of Home Population mid 1961
- 28,920.

Number of Inhabited Houses (on 31st March, 1962 from
figures supplied by the
City Treasurer) - 8,885.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1961. £534,989.

Net penny rate product, 1961 - 62. £2,204. 9s. 6d.

Social Conditions.

In addition to a number of light industries operating in the City, there has been an increasing development at the Winnall Trading Estate. Apart from transport and distributive services, the principal industries are Engineering and Food Processing.

It is estimated that there are 154 premises that come within the definition "Factory" in Winchester.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for information relating to unemployment.

Unemployed

Unemployment registered at the 15th January, 1962:-

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
99	26	125

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 11th December, 1961.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	3	(1)	2	(-)	5
20-24	5	(1)	4	(-)	9
25-39	10	(1)	7	(-)	17
40-49	8	(4)	9	(1)	17
50-54	12	(3)	2	(-)	14
55-64	27	(5)	1	(-)	28
65 & over	4	(-)	-	(-)	4
Totals:	69	(15)	25	(1)	94

In addition there were 6 disabled men needing sheltered employment.

B - SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	472	237	235
Legitimate	449	227	222
Illegitimate	23	10	13

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.98) - 16.0

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	8	4	4
Legitimate	4	4	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births - 16.7

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	375	154	221

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.80) - 10.4

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	480	241	239
Legitimate	453	231	226
Illegitimate	23	10	13

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	11	7	4
Legitimate	10	7	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	23.31
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	22.27
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	43.48
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.83
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.83
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	31.25
Illegitimate Live Births Per Cent of Total Live Births	4.87%

Maternal Deaths - Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	0.00
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The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1961:-

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality rate. Un- der 1 yr. 4
Winchester U.D.	16.0	16.7	10.4	23.3
England and Wales	17.4	19.1	12.0	21.6
London	18.7	18.3	11.9	21.5

NOTE: 1 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population.
2 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
4 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1961

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year.	T O T A L		
											Male	Female	Total
Prematurity	2				2						2		2
Congenital Malformations	3				3		1	1		2	3	2	5
Other causes	2				2	2				2	2	2	4
	7				7	2	1	1		4	7	4	11

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1961

Causes of Death		Net Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.															Totals MaleFem.	
		Total all Ages	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over				
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1										1						
2	Tuberculosis, Other																	
3	Syphilitic Disease																	
4	Diphtheria																	
5	Whooping Cough																	
6	Meningococcal Infections																	
7	Acute Poliomyelitis																	
8	Measles																	
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1										1		1				
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	9										3	6	4				
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9										4	5	8				
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	8										4	4	1				
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	6									2		4	8				
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	32										14	18	6				
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia													16				
16	Diabetes	5									1		4	4				
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	61										4	57	34				
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	53									2	16	35	25				
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	12										1	11	3				
20	Other Heart Disease	68									1	6	60	13				
21	Other Circulatory Disease	14										3	11	7				
22	Influenza	1									1			1				
23	Pneumonia	13										2	11	4				
24	Bronchitis	9										2	7	9				
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4										2	2	2				
26	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	3										1	2	1				
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	1										2	1				
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2											2	2				
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2											2	2				
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion													2				
31	Congenital Malformations	5	5											3				
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	42	4							1	1	1	5	30				
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	8								3	1	1	2	13				
34	All other Accidents	4	1										3	6				
35	Suicide													1				
36	Homicide and Operations of War													2				
		375	11							4	4	8	71	277				
														154				
														221				

C - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., Cert. R. San. I., M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I. (Certified Meat and Food
Inspection)

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. BENNETT. Cert. R. San. I., (Certified Meat and Food
Inspector)

R. W. ANDREWS. Cert R. San. I., M.A.P.H.I. (Certified Meat
and Food Inspector)

N. THOMPSON, Cert. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector

N. MASON.

Rodent Officers

V. KEBBY (until 29 September, 1961)

J. PARSONS

F. TOPP (from 16th October, 1961)

Chief Clerk

MRS. E. GRAY.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF.

Health Visitors

MISS E. K. WILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MRS. A. NOBLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

MISS P. GILLET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.,

MRS. J. CUMBERLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (transferred to Dr.
Marsden Robert's Surgery Twyford,
11th December, 1961).

MRS. M. HOLTHAM, S.R.N. - School Nurse. (until 4th September, 1961 then
transferred to Drs. Gibson, Forbes and
Stoddart's Surgery)

MRS. D. KIDDLE - Part-Time Health Visitor (until 4th September, 1961)

MRS. D. BOYES - Part-Time School Nurse (until 3rd February, 1961 then
transferred to Eastleigh)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor

MRS. A. MULLINGTON (as from 4th September, 1961)

Midwives

MRS. H. OLIVER, S.C.M.

MRS. E. B. SANDYS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (until 1st September, 1961 - then
became District Nurse/Relief Midwife)

District Nurses

MRS. S.J. McCOURT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.,

MISS R.E. DABNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.. (retired 8th November, 1961)

MISS E. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.,

MISS B. MULLEE, S.R.N., Q.N., (retired 31st August, 1961)

District Nurses & Midwives attached to Dr. Gibson & Partners Practice

MISS G. ELLEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., - District Nurse /Midwife
(Relief Staff)

MISS M. JORDAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., - District Nurse/Midwife

MRS. M. HOLTHAM. S.R.N., - District Nurse

District Nurses & Midwives attached to Dr. Swift & Partners' Practice

MRS. D. E. FARRANTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.	- District Nurse/Midwife.
MISS J.H.L. SHAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M.,	- District Nurse/Midwife.
MRS. M. GARDINER, S.R.N.,	- District Nurse.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriology. Public Health Laboratory Service
Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
Director - Dr. M.H. Hughes.

Chemical Analysis Southampton Borough Analyst,
"Spetchley", Cobden Avenue,
Bitterne Park, Southampton.
Public Analyst - Mr. R. Watridge.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

<u>Ambulance Service</u>	Ambulance Depot, Kingsley Place, Winchester. (Tel: 2536.)	As from 27th July, 1961 transferred to:- Queen's Road, Winchester. (Tel: 2536)
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Clinic Treatment Centres

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (a) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Friday in each week, 2 p.m. at the Health Department. |
| (b) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | The first and third Tuesday each month at 2 p.m. in the Mission Hall, Stanmore Lane. |
| (c) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | The second and fourth Monday each month at 2 p.m. in the Weeke Community Centre. |
| (d) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Each Monday and Wednesday at St. Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m. The Health Visitor attached to the group practice is in attendance. This Clinic is primarily for the use of patients registered with the Doctors concerned. |

(e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Tuesday at Drs. Gisbon and Partner's Surgery at 2 p.m. The Health Visitor attached to the group practice is also in attendance. The Clinic is primarily for the use of patients registered with the Doctors concerned.

(f) SCHOOL CLINIC

Each Tuesday morning at the Health Department.

(g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The inoculation of pre-school children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the Child Welfare Centres. Diphtheria immunisation is also carried out at the schools.

(h) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The first Friday each month at the Royal Hants County Hospital, by appointment.

(i) SPEECH CLINIC

Monday and Friday each week by appointment at the County Health Department, The Castle.

(j) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC

Each Wednesday (10 a.m. old patients, 2.30 p.m. new patients), Thursday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Thursday 1.30 p.m. A.P. Refills at Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

Old People's Welfare

(k) CHIROPODY CLINIC

Held each 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Monday afternoon and any Tuesday; appointments being arranged through the British Red Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

HOSPITALS

(1)

St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic sick) 213 beds.

(ii)

Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious disease) 42 beds.

(iii)

Royal Hants County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and children 362 beds. Maternity 41 beds.

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

(i) Major:

The first Friday each month by appointment at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(ii) Remedial: By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Winchester City cases twice per month, by appointment, at the County Health Department, The Castle.

(c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

SECTION "D"

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the
Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

To the Chairman and Members of the City Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again it has been my pleasure to prepare this part of the Annual Report for 1961, dealing with the environmental health work of the City.

Slow but steady progress continues to be made with a great deal of painstaking work being carried out by the public health inspectors to maintain and improve living conditions. The health of the individual is influenced by many complex factors, physical, mental, social and environmental, but public health still depends essentially on pure water, safe food, clean air and adequate housing.

Good public relations, where possible, are recognised and incorporated into the general policy of the Department, and assistance and advice are always readily available whenever sought. By the very nature of his responsibilities, however, the Public Health Inspector can never aspire to be the most popular of officials, and firmness in dealing with difficult individuals is never sacrificed to a desire for goodwill as the only objective.

Owing to the ever increasing scope of environmental hygiene, it was not possible during the year, apart from completion of the Houses Let-in-Lodgings Survey, to carry out routine housing inspections. In this connection, it would seem that a systematic five yearly inspection of all dwelling houses must be regarded as a "Theoretical Ideal", which time and allocation of duties does not permit.

As long as staff are available, however, the inspection and enforcement of the repair of houses must continue year in and year out, because decay is in the nature of things.

Meat Inspection is a profound and fascinating subject and calls for a constant and unrelenting watchfulness on the part of the inspectorate. Considerable care is required therefore not only in inspecting the meat but also in regard to the disposal of unsound meat. During the past twelve months over 30,000 carcasses were inspected at the Abattoir, this being the highest figure ever to be recorded.

Experience has made it abundantly clear that the Food Hygiene Regulations are now accepted by most traders. In fact it can be said that in many cases the tendency is for improvements to be carried out beyond those that can be asked for under the Regulations. In only three instances was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

The Public Health Inspectors work as a team, and whether they have many years behind them or are newly qualified or even at the Student stage, each depends on the other, and their work is of equal value to the whole. I wish to record my gratitude to them for the cheerful way in which they have pulled their weight throughout the year.

At the same time, I acknowledge with gratitude the guidance which has been given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. SEYMOUR

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

During the past ten years, housing in Winchester has received a great deal of attention, and a stimulated drive to build more and more houses has had satisfactory results. Slum Clearance which is the bones of public health, has also figured prominently during that time, and now that the first rush to build shows some signs of slackening, it is possible to stand aside and view the situation.

The first thing we find is that these two items still have a great deal to do with present day policy, and that Slum Clearance can be a prelude to excellent town planning. In fact, it might be said that it has already gone a long way towards an outline pattern of the future. It could also be said that Slum Clearance has left the town with an expanded lattice-work of no waiting narrow shopping streets and some open parking spaces near to hand. Would it not be a big step further to sort out the snarled-up traffic into some more one-way routes.

We might ask, has the best use been made of modern technological advances in the houses which have been built. What will they look like in 80 to 100 years time which is the age of properties in present day Clearance Schemes. If we are in for a period of prosperity, surely part could be spent for posterity by leaving a better memorial than those inherited by present generations.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

If it is in the national interest to have a long term policy of saving older houses by means of improvement grants, the situation may justify legislation of a compulsory nature. For instance, it is suggested that compulsory powers would be necessary to enable local authorities to declare "Improvement Grant Areas", and if any owners of property within these areas who were reluctant or unable to carry out the necessary repairs or improvements, the local authority should have the power to purchase at market values. The local authority must then repair and improve the properties and offer them for sale to sitting tenants. This would lead to an extension of house ownership and to better maintenance.

Since the inception of the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, nearly 97 per cent of the City's applicants for Standard Grants have been owner occupiers. Landlords generally have little interest in Grants, particularly if their tenants are old, on fixed incomes, and thought to be incapable of paying higher rents.

Many with statutory tenancies, knowing that they will be tied to rents comprising twice the gross rateable value, plus $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the cost of their share of the improvement work, do not wish to tie up their capital in this way, particularly if they are faced with heavy repair and renewal costs at their own expense before they can claim the grant. In many cases this type of property is not improved until it becomes vacant, is put on the market and is bought by someone else.

One way of enabling improvement to march hand in hand with clearance would be to legislate that all dwelling houses falling vacant must not be re-occupied until they are made fit and improved. As the ending of statutory tenancies allow a landlord to charge whatever rent he can get, it would only seem fair that a new tenant should get a fit and improved house for a rent which is sometimes three times that previously charged.

On the other hand, if the Government wishes to retain improvement without compulsion, it might consider making the scheme easier for the man in the street. Would it not be possible to lend, if necessary, the money for the owners share of improvement costs and the cost of other necessary repairs and renewals, at a nominal rate of interest.

Thirty-eight applications for Standard Grants were received during the year. All but one of these applications were in respect of owner-occupied premises. After advice from the Health Department three applications were withdrawn in favour of Discretionary Grants. Two applications were refused on the grounds that the houses were not fit.

The proposed works included the provision of 26 fixed baths, 27 wash-hand basins, 8 water closets within the dwellings, 28 hot water systems and 14 food cupboards.

Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Repair.

As far as Winchester is concerned, the Rent Act 1957 appears to be a dead letter. During the year, no applications were received from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair. One application for revocation of a Certificate of Disrepair was received, but this was not approved.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair & for Revocation of Certificates

Comparative figures for applications received since the Act has been in operation are as follows:-

Year	Applications Received	Certificates Granted	Certificates Refused	Applications for Revocation Received	Applications Granted	Applications Refused	Applications under consideration
6 mths. 1957	48	17	1	2	1	1	4
1958	30	27	-	7	8	-	-
1959	5	5	-	9	6	-	-
1960	4	2	-	1	2	-	-
1961	-	-	-	1	-	1	-

Repairs to Property - Section 9 Housing Act, 1957.

The inspection and repair of houses must remain one of the important aspects of environmental hygiene. In many respects, however, it is easier to achieve the demolition of property than to secure the reconditioning of sub-standard houses. The reason being that many cases of hardship arising from the increased cost of maintenance are revealed in interview or correspondence with owners of worn out property which has obviously become a liability instead of a source of income.

The level of rents is not of direct interest to public health inspectors, but they have to think of costs in relation to rents when considering the enforcement of house repairs. "Without adequate financial incentive to owners the vital work of house maintenance will continue to be seriously handicapped." Section 9 has defects, and a new approach must be made to enable the local authority to enforce proper renovation. There should be no limitation based on "reasonable expense". The only proviso should be "whether the house is fundamentally sound and sufficiently near to present standards to justify the cost of rehabilitation". "Unfitness" should include anything which deprives a tenant of the full use and enjoyment of the house, its fittings and equipment, or which causes serious inconvenience or discomfort, or is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

In the sub-standard house there is frequently no place for storing food in a proper manner, coal is usually dumped in the recess beneath the stairs because there is no other suitable place; the only place for personal ablutions is the kitchen sink. There are still four roomed houses in the City in which the only means of illumination are two gas brackets, one in the living room and one in the front bedroom. Another contribution to discomfort is the lack of light both natural and artificial, on the staircase. Handrails to staircases are rarities and lack of accommodation for washing clothing either with electric or gas boiler, can still be found.

If these inferior houses are to serve for a further period of perhaps twenty five years, there must be no half measures in the steps taken for improvement. Our future conception of amenity must also be higher than has heretofore been accepted.

A total of 11 houses were reconditioned during 1961 and default powers were exercised in respect of structural repairs at 4 houses. The cost of the work which was carried out by Contractors on behalf of the Department was £588. 0s. 0d.

Land Charges Register.

In connection with the sale of properties in the City area, and with a view to ascertaining if there were any outstanding or impending notices, a total of 405 searches was made by the Department. This figure represents an increase of 23 searches on the previous year.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings

Houses let-in-lodgings have long been a thorn in the side of local authorities and the new Housing Act which became law in October, goes a long way towards removing that thorn. Stronger powers are now given to require proper standards of management for houses let-in-lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. In particular, the Standards refer to the repair, maintenance, cleansing and good order of all means of water supply and drainage in the house; of kitchens, bathrooms and W.C.s. in common use; of sinks and wash basins in common use; of common staircases, corridors and passageways, and of outbuildings, yards and gardens in common use, and the provision of satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of refuse and litter.

The local authority may in default, carry out and recover the cost of any works considered necessary in this connection.

Authorities which have been able to make a full survey of their areas for the purpose of recording such premises are in an enviable position compared with those who have to do their surveys piecemeal. In Winchester, an attempt was made to find out the extent of the problem, without, of course, a complete survey being possible. Altogether, a total of 900 premises were visited, when it was found that 85 houses with 285 separate lettings were being used as houses let-in-lodgings, three as unclassified lodging houses and two as hostels. This number, however, is considered to understate the extent of such sub-letting in the City. 176 visits were made during the year in the course of which it was necessary to serve 10 Notices relative to repairs and improvements, and in 3 instances concerning dirty conditions.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered common lodging houses within the City area.

Overcrowding

There is little day to day evidence that there has been any significant change in overcrowding during 1961. In fact, without carrying out a survey for the purpose, it is not possible to say how many overcrowded houses there are in Winchester at the present time.

Overcrowding, due basically to the shortage of houses, is greatly accentuated by the uneven distribution of existing accommodation because of economic and social factors. In fact, a survey made in Winchester during 1936 and 1950, showed that there would be no statutory overcrowding if the accommodation in the City was evenly distributed among its occupants.

The number of houses with occupants living in underground rooms is 96.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 169 made up as follows:-

Dwellings Added

By Private Enterprise -

Houses and flats erected	113
5 Houses converted into 10 Flats	10
Closed dwellings reconditioned	<u>2</u>
	125

By the Corporation -

Houses and Flats erected	44
Houses converted into Flats	0
Houses converted into Bed-Sitters	<u>0</u>
	169

Against this must be set a loss of accommodation as follows:-

Clearance Areas -

Demolished or Vacated therefor	51
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	4

Housing Act, 1957 - Part II -

Demolition Orders	0
Closing Orders	2
Undertakings not to use	1
Demolition before Order made	<u>0</u>
	58

Miscellaneous Housing Matters.

No. of Houses
involved

Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the Local Land Charges Act	26
Informal action under Housing Act. Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request.	3

The rehousing of families from clearance areas and the demolition of the vacated houses continued during the year. 23 houses were vacated, 24 families being rehoused by the Corporation.

The total number of houses demolished in these clearance areas by reason of unfitness for habitation was 51, leaving 52 occupied houses still to be dealt with. In addition, there are 36 individual unfit houses awaiting demolition. 3 individual houses were condemned in 1961 and 1 basement was closed.

The number of houses in clearance areas purchased by the Corporation under Compulsory Purchase Order was 13.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 60 of the Housing Act 1957, and as recommended by the Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 3 good maintenance payments were made in respect of unfit houses acquired by Compulsory Purchase Order.

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 6,802 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year 1,799 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,737 representing a decrease on the previous year. Approximately 7,926 meals were served and in addition, 2,389 meals were prepared by the members. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

I. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	310
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...		531
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under the sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	...		40
	(b)	Number of inspections for the purpose	...		63
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	20

II.	<u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.</u>		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	...	54
III.	<u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>		
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
	1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	11
	2. No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -		
	a. By Owners	...	7
	b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	4
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts -		
	1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	16
	2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -		
	a. By Owners	...	16
	b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	1

Housing Progress

Number of new houses built during 1961 -			
(i)	By Local Authority -		
	a. Permanent Houses	...	44
	b. Prefabricated Houses	...	-
(ii)	By Private Enterprise	...	113
(iii)	Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1961 (excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by the Local Authority).		
		...	3,251

Complaints

Summary of complaints received and improvements effected at dwelling houses during the year: -

		1961
Defective and leaking roofs repaired	...	35
Roof Valley gutters repaired	...	11
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	21
Rainwater gutters renewed or repaired	...	29
Choked gutters remedied	...	9
Chimney pots repaired or renewed	...	5
Chimney stacks re-pointed	...	37
Chimney breasts repaired	...	11
Chimney Flues repaired	...	4
Curtilage walls repaired	...	9
General structural repairs	...	17
Yard surfaces repaired	...	15
Coal houses repaired	...	2
External steps repaired	...	5
External rendering repaired	...	13
Covers provided to cellar areas	...	2
External soffit boards repaired or provided	...	5
Leaking skylights repaired	...	8
Staircases repaired	...	21
Handrails fixed	...	20
Windows made to open	...	23
Glazing renewed	...	19
Window putty repaired	...	33
Window parting bead renewed	...	29
Glazing bars provided	...	18
Woodwork to windows repaired	...	91
Sashcords renewed	...	29
Additional lighting	...	12
Additional ventilation	...	14
Floors repaired	...	90
Dry rot in floors remedied	...	15
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired	...	78
Walls cleansed	...	10
Ceilings replastered	...	67
Walls re-pointed and repaired	...	48
Doors repaired	...	54
Door locks repaired	...	7
Door handles repaired	...	9
Food stores provided	...	16
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	20
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	3
Firebacks repaired or renewed	...	23
Firebaskets provided	...	6
Coppers removed	...	3

Complaints (Cont'd)

Plastering to fireplaces repaired	...	8
Water service pipes repaired	...	1
Premises cleansed	...	3
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	2
Choked sink waste pipes remedied	...	3
Sink traps renewed	...	8
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	7
Vermin	...	1
Wash hand basins provided	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	13
Painting and Decorating	...	24

Dampness remedied:-

Rising	...	20
Defective D.P.Cs.	...	8
Penetrating	...	29
Chimney stacks	...	16
Chimney breasts	...	19
Dormer Windows (soakers and flashings)	...	12
Ceilings	...	26

Drainage:-

Cesspits repaired	...	3
Vent shafts repaired	...	5
Soil pipes repaired	...	4
Drains repaired	...	15
Blockages remedied	...	19
Half Channel to sink gulley repaired	...	3
Defective soakaways repaired	...	3
Wastepipes made to discharge over gulley	...	2
Surface gullies repaired	...	19
Inspection Chambers constructed	...	4
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	4

Sanitary Conveniences:-

Pans repaired or renewed	...	26
Cisterns repaired	...	4
Cisterns renewed	...	3
Provision of sufficient water supply	...	2
Urinals fitted with flushing apparatus	...	1
Intervening air space provided	...	4
Painted	...	26

Abatements of Nuisances

Occupiers of premises frequently complain to the Health Department of defects of the structure which are giving rise to nuisance. In this connection the wide powers of the Public Health Act 1936, are found invaluable. Any complaint which is received in the department of conditions which may come within the loose definition of public health nuisance is investigated and, where appropriate, action is taken within the powers conferred on the Health Committee.

In 17 cases out of the 222 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under Sections 39 and 93 of the Public Health Act, and also Sections 62 and 63 of the Winchester Corporation Act.

After service of notice the Corporation is empowered to enter and do work, if urgent work remains undone after a short specified period of time. It was not found necessary to execute any work in default.

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

For many years public health inspectors have been trying with an inadequate and incomplete set of tools, to repair the damage to the air we breathe - damage caused incessantly since the first complaints about pollution were recorded nearly 700 years ago.

Despite the efforts of a few vigorous and diligent officers, the state of our atmosphere has not improved during the last hundred years, as have water, food and housing conditions.

It is, therefore, surprising to find that there are still those who fondly believe that the absence of industry means absence of pollution and that individual householders do not easily see that their chimney plays an important part in robbing us of a clean atmosphere.

The Clean Air Act has enabled every local authority, however small its purse, to be more positive in its approach and adopt a policy of obtaining or preserving clean air. For some time to come, however, it may be difficult for the smaller authority outside the "black areas" to be sure of sufficient smokeless fuel to allow them to declare a smokeless area. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to record, that in connection with all new buildings in Winchester, the installation of smoke producing appliances have been controlled since 1958.

During the year the mobile Clean Air Exhibition of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation visited the City. The Exhibition Unit with its practical demonstration of brightly burning smokeless fires was entirely self-contained, and exhibits included three types of modern domestic appliances - an approved open fire, a free-standing convector and an openable stove - all burning solid smokeless fuels.

Also shown was a modern domestic boiler with diagrams of various forms of heating systems, and examples of solid smokeless fuels authorised under the Clean Air Act.

It was learned that the Unit was well patronised with many questions being put to the demonstrators on domestic heating and problems arising out of Clean Air. --

Oil Fired Boilers.

One of the advantages of the modern oil fired boilers is that they operate on a forced draught principle and consequently do not need high stacks.

A disadvantage of this absence of chimney height is a greater risk of atmospheric pollution in the immediate vicinity of the boilerhouse. This can be a real nuisance and is already causing trouble on some of the early installations in the City, which took advantage of reduced stack height.

This kind of pollution is more insidious in that it is invisible. At least, black smoke can be seen and makes prevention a much easier matter. There are general rules for determining stack height but no two installations are exactly alike and each must be designed on particular circumstances.

It is as well to go carefully before deciding on a short stack for a new installation and to think twice before pulling down the old chimney, either for reasons of maintenance or amenity, where a conversion has been carried out.

Prior Approval of the Installation of Furnaces.

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act enables the Corporation to require that all industrial furnaces shall be smokeless as far as is practicable. In addition, industrialists and others who desired assurance that their proposed installations complied with the law, could submit their schemes voluntarily for approval. The Department generally became aware of proposed new furnaces either through the visits of the Public Health Inspector to the various installations, or perusal of plans which have been submitted to the City Engineer.

In an endeavour to secure the abatement or reduction of smoke emissions, 19 visits were made to various business and industrial premises in the City.

By arrangement with the City Engineer and with a view to minimising smoke emissions from new premises, all deposited plans relating to buildings or steam raising plants of over 55,000 B.T.U.s, are examined by the Health Department.

During the year the notification of the intention to instal 5 new furnaces was received, and the details indicate the fuel usage:-

Fuel	Oil	Coal	Solid Smokeless Fuel	Electricity	Gas
No. of Furnaces	5	-	-	-	-

As with the previous year, the trend towards the use of oil as compared with other fuels is clear.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution

Over the past three years, and up to March of 1961, when the first investigation of the atmospheric conditions at Winchester was carried out, the results of measurements of air pollution were continued to be supplied to the Atmospheric Research Section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The consequent work in the Laboratory of the Public Analyst in carrying out the various measurements and analyses account for 137 separate determinations by standard methods.

At the first examination of the information collected over the period, the idea might be formed that the state of the atmosphere in Winchester is reasonably satisfactory. We cannot however, afford to be complacent in the matter, because when the lowest figures for the whole of the country are compared with Winchester it can be found that there is room for considerable improvement.

In the final tests of the series, the following table shows the total amount of soluble and insoluble matter collected in the gauges:-

Month 1961	Total Deposited Matter (Soot) Tons per sq. ml.		Sulphur dioxide in Milligrammes S.O. 3 per 100 sq. cm. Exposed Surface per Day.	
	Fire Station	North Walls	Fire Station	North Walls
January	3.87	4.87	1.25	1.32
February	4.64	4.80	0.98	1.14
March	12.03	7.97	4.32	1.15

Effluvium and Dust

Twenty-two complaints have been investigated. These varied considerably as to nature of nuisance and the districts in which they were reported. Some complaints related to individual premises and after investigation were promptly dealt with, no further action, statutory or otherwise, being necessary.

Noise Abatement

The number of complaints received from residents regarding noise nuisance created by industrial processes and other causes has increased, for it is now recognised that excessive or unreasonable noise is of public health concern. What is not generally realised, however, is that the enforcement powers depend on several factors, including proof that the noise or vibration is excessive, unreasonable or injurious or dangerous to health.

Notwithstanding these limitations to remedial action, a great deal was achieved by interviews and correspondence with the management of firms from whose premises noise emission had given rise to complaints. Complaints involving 14 different sources of noise were investigated and as in previous years it was found unnecessary to invoke formal proceedings, managements or individuals concerned being co-operative in adopting measures to reduce the noise to a minimum, where otherwise impracticable to suppress it entirely.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act, which precludes a person from occupying a pet shop unless he holds a licence granted by the local authority, applies to all premises (including private houses) where business of selling animals as pets is carried on.

During the year two applications for the renewal of licences were received and both granted, subject to the observance of certain conditions.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one establishment in the City at which an "offensive trade" within the meaning of the term under the Public Health Act, 1936, is carried on. In addition to being scrap iron merchants, this business is concerned with the collection of putrescible animal matter. Accordingly, to obviate the development of conditions which could give rise to nuisance from offensive smells or breeding of flies, a close supervision was exercised, particularly during the warm weather.

Twenty inspections were made and the requirements of the Department were met in each case without recourse to formal action. If such were not the case, it would be inconceivable that a whole year could pass without one solitary complaint.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Apart from caravans attached to the Circuses and Pleasure Fairs which visited the City, two licences for the occupation of a caravan were issued during the year, and in one instance, temporary permission was given for a caravan to stand on a building site.

During the year, 12 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to sites occupied by caravan dwellers trespassing on vacant land in the outskirts of the City. Since the provisions of Section 91 and 269 of the Public Health Act 1936, have been rigidly enforced, however, there has been no serious threat to public health from the occupation of caravans.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No. of premises in district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	...	6
No. of inspections	...	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

Tuberculosis	...	8
Food Poisoning	...	10
Dysentery	...	13

Disinfections carried out as detailed below after infectious diseases -

Rooms and bedding	...	3
Library books	...	88
Parcels being sent abroad	...	2

Other fumigations carried out -

Flea infestation	...	6
Bug infestation	...	6
Cockroach infestation	...	2

FOOD POISONING

It is gratifying to report that it was not necessary during the year, for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out any general investigation in connection with Food Poisoning in the City. One investigation was carried out, however, as a follow up to a case outside the City area. No organisms were isolated.

WATER SUPPLY

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes and wells in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical, are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwellinghouses, institutions and business premises etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating the maintenance of a high standard of purity.

No action in respect of any form of contamination was necessary during the year.

Particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains - (a) number of dwelling-houses within the statutory area of supply (including houses attached to shops) - 9,200; (b) Population supplied from the public water mains - (1) direct to houses 27,560 (2) by means of stand-pipes - none.

Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

A typical example of the report is given below:-

Physical Examination

Taste: Normal. Colour (Hazen Units) 5. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and bright. Turbidity: Nil. Microscopical Appearance: Deposit of organic debris, crystalline and precipitated chalk. No moving organisms.

General Chemical Examination

Reaction pH. 7.2	Free Chlorine:	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂		Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N		0.002 parts per million
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N		0.026 " " "
Nitrous Nitrogen as N		Negligible
Nitric Nitrogen, as N		8.0 parts per million

Water Supply (Cont'd)

General Chemical Examination

Hardness, as CaCO_3 (Wanklyn's)

Temporary	229	parts per million
Permanent	39	" " "
Permanganate figure as O (4 hours, 80 deg.F.)	0.1	" " "
Alkalinity, as CaCO_3	225	" " "
Total Solids	346	" " "

Mineral Analysis in parts per million

Calcium, as Ca	101	Carbonate, as CO_3	135
Magnesium, as Mg.	3.34	Chloride, as C	15
Sodium, as Na	10.2	Sulphate, as SO_4	17.5
Iron	Absent	Nitrate, as NO_3	35.4
Lead	Absent	Phosphate	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Fluoride	0.05
Copper	Absent		

Bacteriological Examination

Plate Count.	Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C. aerobically:	per ml.
Probably number of coliform bacilli,	MacConkey 2 days 37° C	NIL per
		100 ml.
" " "	faecal coli ...	NIL per 100
Remarks - The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.		

Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological Examination of the Water.

Date	Probable No. of Coli-form Bacillilli. MacConkey 2 days 37 C. per 100 ml.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Locality where taken
19.1.61.	Nil	Nil	103 Walpole Road
5.2.61.	Nil	Nil	Burnerd Co., Winnall
16.2.61.	Nil	Nil	27 Greenhill Road
16.5.61.	Nil	Nil	37 Walpole Road

Water Supply (Cont'd)

Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological Examination of the Water (cont'd)

Date	Probable No. of Coli- form Bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37 C per 100 ml.	Probable No. of Faecal Coli per 100 ml.	Locality where taken
19.6.61.	Nil	Nil	Minster Cafe
20.7.61.	Nil	Nil	34 Kilham Lane.
11.9.61.	1	Nil	6 Drayton Street
28.9.61.	Nil	Nil	- do -
25.10.61.	Nil	Nil	36 Stockbridge Road
13.11.61.	Nil	Nil	7 Southgate Street
8.12.61.	Nil	Nil	Guildhall Kitchen

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER

There are ten swimming baths in use in the City, two owned by the Corporation, four owned by the County Council, and the remaining four baths privately owned.

All baths were visited and apart from two which form part of the River Itchen, the water was sampled to ensure that the recommended standards of the Ministry of Health were observed. The pH value, free residual chlorine and bacterial content of samples, were found to be consistently satisfactory.

At eight baths the water is supplied from the Corporation mains; at three of these the water is continuously circulated, (with a 6 hour turnover), filtered and chlorinated, a "fill and empty" system with breakpoint chlorination being employed at five of the remaining baths.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH WATER (Cont'd)

A total of 54 water samples were taken from Swimming Baths during the year as follows:-

	No. of Baths.	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples Satisfactory.	No. of Samples in which Coliform Bacilli MacConkey or faecal coli. were isolated.
Public Baths	2	15	14	1
County Schools	3	13	11	2
Special Schools	2	6	4	2
Private Schools	3	20	18	2
Totals	10	54	47	7

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered

Meat	(125 tins (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. imported (10 lbs. cooked (2 pies.	Cheese	(24 lbs. (5 tins.
Sausages	(31 lbs. (10 pkts.	Cereal	14 pkts.
Ham	21 lbs.	Jam	(7 tins (10 jars
Bacon	16 lbs.	Cake	16 pieces
Fruit	167 tins	Biscuits	33 lbs.
Vegetables	64 tins	Drinking Chocolate	1 tin
Fish	(8 tins (43 lbs, wet. (5 st. cured. (4 st. frozen.	Chocolate	43 bars
Milk	23 tins	Coffee	15 tins
Frozen Foods	502 Pkts.	Cream	213 tins
Soup	10 tins	Orange Juice	3 tins
Honey	1 jar	Squash	2 bottles
Mixed Peel	82 cartons	Rice	1 tin
		Butter	7 lbs.
		Pickle	1 jar
		Crab	2 pkts.
		Sauce	37 jars

FOOD HYGIENE

Since the passing of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and the making of the Food Hygiene Regulations, thousands of inspections of food premises have been made, leaflets have been distributed and posters displayed.

Yet it is evident that there are still many food handlers who are equally indifferent to education and to coercion. They continue to behave with carelessness and thoughtlessness in the handling of other people's food.

The Regulations contain a direct and forthright prohibition of smoking in rooms where food is prepared or stored or by persons handling open food. In these days when tobacco addiction is encouraged by mass advertising, it is not to be supposed that this regulation will be rigidly obeyed - except perhaps when someone in authority is looking. It might also have been thought, even if they cannot overcome their craving for tobacco, clandestine smokers on food premises would exercise some care in the disposal of their cigarette ends.

Dirty milk bottles and milk containing foreign bodies of various kinds are among the commonest offences against food hygiene. In some of these cases it is impossible to avoid feeling some sympathy with the dairyman concerned. A glance into the back gardens and garden sheds would reveal a few of the myriad ways in which milk bottles are misused by the public.

When these bottles - used for storing paraffin, turpentine, cement and sand or aquaria for tadpoles and newts - are returned to the dairyman, proper cleansing is often impossible.

The least failure of vigilance on the part of the dairyman will result in their return to circulation and in a prosecution.

Does the answer lie in more prosecutions of members of the public for the misuse of milk bottles? In the use of disposable containers? Or in the use by dairymen of mechanical means of detecting dirty bottles? Without a doubt an answer must be found.

Frequent staff changes and a wide diversity in age, character and working habits of the food handler make organised attempts at education in food hygiene very difficult. In the small shops, for example, one seldom finds the same assistant on two consecutive inspections, and in the larger shops the switching of assistants from counter to counter often means that on one inspection a girl is selling hardware and the next time vegetables and cakes.

Part-time work by married women may cause an inspector to miss a food handler for months. Further, since the qualifications of a food handler are few, a girl can be at school one week and handling food the following week, without any training in food hygiene at all.

Good food hygiene can only be obtained by education of the food handler. It is not achieved solely by inspection. There is room for the issue of a simple booklet giving facts illustrated in an attractive manner. It should be the first thing that a new entrant to the food trade is shown on his first day.

But who is responsible for this education? Many will say it is the employer's job. In fact the conscientious small employer working with his staff and the hygiene staffs of the larger firms do play an important part in this education. It is, however, the Health Inspector who does most of this work. It can be argued that the Public Health Inspector is employed by his Council to ensure that laws, regulations and rules are adhered to and that infringements are penalised. Whilst that is quite true, it is a very negative approach.

Work done to prevent an infringement is worth many times that done to secure a penalty.

When such talks or lectures are given by the Public Health Department Staff, they are listened to with interest. Lectures must be informative rather than scholastic, they must get down to the real problems of the trade as well as the essentials of public health. This is the only way to reduce the number of food poisoning cases.

It is worth while repeating the comment made in last year's report which read "the policy of persuasion and education practiced by the Inspectors on their visits to food premises, was in nearly all cases sufficient and well rewarding". In only three incidents during the year was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The cases which were brought before the Magistrate concerned the following:-

1. Sale of sausage rolls which were in a mouldy condition. A fine of £5, plus £1. 0. Od. costs was imposed by the Court.
2. One of the smaller cafes in the City which was below even a minimum standard of hygiene and was closed voluntarily during the year. Legal proceedings were instituted against the proprietor, who was fined £60, plus £5. 5s. Od. costs in respect of several infringements of the provisions of the Act relating to the prevention of the contamination of food.
3. A mobile ice cream van from another town which showed lack of cleanliness and unsatisfactory standards of maintenance; legal proceedings were instituted for infringements and fines amounting to £15 were imposed.

Extraneous Matter in Food

During the twelve months under review, the following complaints were received concerning extraneous matter, odours or taints found in food:-

1)	Sausage Rolls	-	Out of condition
2)	Milk	-	Peculiar taste
3)	Bran	-	Peculiar taste
4)	Milk	-	Dirty bottle
5)	Tin of Meat	-	Out of condition
6)	Sausage Rolls	-	Mouldy
7)	Biscuits	-	Taste of Paraffin
8)	Cake	-	Hair in icing
9)	Bacon	-	Contained piece of wire.
10)	Meat	-	Contaminated with mouse droppings
11)	Pork Pie	-	Mouldy
12)	Loaf of Bread	-	Mouldy
13)	Loaf of Bread	-	Out of condition
14)	Bottle of Squash	-	Contained a caterpillar
15)	Tin of Beans	-	Contained an insect
16)	Loaf of Bread	-	Mouldy
17)	Pork Pies	-	Mouldy
18)	Buns	-	Stale when purchased.

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, etc.

The number of food premises inspected during 1961 totalled 1794, being 183 more than the previous year.

Bacteriological sampling of milk etc.	...	33
Bakehouses	...	10
Butchers' Shops	...	60
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	...	96
Mobile Cafes and Shops	...	5
Confectioners	...	3
Dairies and Milkshops	...	106
Examination of food stuffs	...	112
Food and Drug sampling	...	102
Food Poisoning investigations	...	10
Food preparing premises	...	39
Food Vehicles	...	4
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	18
Fried Fish Shops	...	12
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	8
Grocery and Provisions	...	223
Ice Cream sampling	...	17
Ice Cream Vendors	...	28
Slaughterhouses	...	678
Water Sampling	...	11
Miscellaneous	...	141
Bacteriological Examination of milk bottles etc.	...	78

Details of Improvements Effected during the Year:-

Rooms cleansed	7
Ceilings cleansed	2
W.C. cleansed	1
W.C. repaired	1
New wash-hand basin installed	2
New tabletops provided	2
Refuse receptacles provided	3
Display arrangements improved	2
Accumulations removed	1
Equipment renewed	8
Equipment repaired	2
Equipment cleansed	1
	<u>32</u>

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined			No. Adulterated or Otherwise giving rise to Irregularity			Remarks
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total	
Aspirin Tablets		3	3				
Syrup of Figs		3	3				
Camphorated Oil		3	3				
Liquid Paraffin		3	3				
Milk	5		5				
Condensed Milk		3	3				
Custard Powder		3	3				
Confectionery contain- ing Dairy Cream		3	3				
Butter		5	5				
Margarine		3	3				
Butter Biscuits		3	3				
Self-Raising Flour		5	5				
Lard		3	3				
Ice Cream	5		5				
Ice Lollies		5	5				
Table Jelly		3	3				
Gelatine		3	3				
Orange Drink	1	1	2	1	1	2	Manufacturer Inform- ed.
Jam		5	5				
Vinegar		3	3				
Sauce		3	3				
Tomato Ketchup		3	3				
Sweet Pickle		3	3				
Soup		3	3				
Meat Pies		4	4				
Luncheon Meat		5	5		1	1	Supplier Informed
Sausages		10	10				
	11	91	102	1	2	3	

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES (cont'd)

Of the 102 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 3 were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.

Details of irregular samples are as follows:-

No. 65. 30th August, Luncheon Meat Loaf (Informal Sample)

An agreement between the Food Manufacturers' Federation and the Public Analyst's Association, requires luncheon meat to contain not less than 80% meat. The total meat content of this sample was 51%.

A copy of the certificate was forwarded to the supplier.

No. 84. 12th October, Orange Drink (Informal Sample)

This sample was 20% deficient in orange based on the suggested minimum fruit content of 2%. A follow up sample was taken.

No. 85. 23rd October. Orange Drink (Formal Sample)

This sample was 15% deficient in orange based on the same standard. A copy of the certificate was forwarded to the manufacturer.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES - SECTION 16

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

One "Certificate of Registration " was granted by the Council during 1961, for the sale of fried fish and chipped potatoes. The total number of premises now registered under the Act for the manufacture of preserved food is 32.

SHOPS ACT.

With the exception of the provisions regarding hours of closing and employment of young persons which are dealt with by a part-time officer, the whole of the Shops Act, 1950 is administered by the Department.

Forty-nine shops in the City area were inspected during the year in connection with the retail distributive trade as prescribed by the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

These duties include the periodical inspection and recording of the necessary particulars of all shops and places where retail trade is carried on, certain wholesale establishments and warehouses. Inspections to ascertain that a suitable standard is provided and maintained regarding sanitary accommodation

SHOPS ACT (cont'd)

and washing facilities; ventilation, temperature and lighting; facilities for the taking of meals and the provision of seating accommodation for female assistants.

Several defects and contraventions were discovered and referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally.

Details of improvements effected during the year are as follows:-

Hot water installed	...	1
Heating improved	...	1
W.C. accommodation improved	...	2
Rooms cleansed	...	2
Storage accommodation improved	...	1
Accumulations removed	...	1
Name displayed on stall	...	1

In order that newly constructed shop premises shall conform with the requirements of the Shops Act, the City Engineer forwards plans of proposed shops to the Health Department for observation before the plans are approved.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The following imported foodstuffs are required to be marked with an indication of country of origin or the words "foreign" or "empire" on exposure for retail sale; meat, bacon, ham, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, shell eggs, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, oat products, honey, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, butter, dead poultry.

General compliance by traders with the provisions of the Marking Orders has been good, although some confusion has arisen in the shops with the marking of imported tomatoes during the late Spring and early Summer, when English, Canary, Channel Isle and Continental tomatoes have been available simultaneously.

Public Health Inspectors paid 313 visits to food shops under the provisions of other Acts, and at the same time to observe compliance with the provisions of the Marking Orders.

MEAT INSPECTION

As in past years, 100% meat inspection has been maintained and it will be noted that the time spent at the Winnall Abattoir during normal working hours has greatly increased, whilst overtime has decreased.

		<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Hours:</u>	1961	1033	284	1317
	1960	829	323	1152
	1959	497	331	828

MEAT INSPECTION (cont'd)

		<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Visits made:</u>	1961	516	162	678
	1960	347	183	530
	1959	357	193	550

To meet the requirements of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958, proposals have been considered and approved by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board to enlarge the size of the Abattoir and to make it capable of dealing with the increasing throughput.

It was decided that the works should be phased as follows:-

- Phase 1 The erection of additional lairage for "smalls" on the north side of existing building. Contractors for construction of the framework were appointed in July 1960 and the work was completed by November of the same year.
- Phase 2. Finishing the above lairage with pens, stunning room, gut room etc. It is expected that this work will be completed in July 1962.
- Phase 3. The erection of additional lairage for cattle on the south side. It is anticipated that all these works will be finished by July, 1963.

Meat inspection is a branch, and an exceedingly important one, of this country's food inspection service - a service controlled by local authorities and which, it must be admitted, is an effective one.

It is a public service that is vital to public health, and while examination of the meat and other foods may be of benefit to the trader in his business activities, that is only a secondary consideration.

The primary purpose of the service is to protect the public from the sale of unsound food; in this instance diseased meat.

This is a service for public good that has developed from the time when traders would take almost any step to evade the submission of meat or food to the Public Health Inspector for examination, to the time now when traders almost invariably seek advice promptly in relation to their food products.

There is in this service, obviously, a tremendous amount of goodwill.

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

The local authorities and the trades concerned therefore, must consider how wide the implications may be if the policy in regard to meat inspection payments comes to pass. Are we not in danger of losing something which is essential to a public service, merely to serve as a financial expedient in the place of the present Exchequer grant that has been paid for "export meat" - meat for other districts?

It must be admitted that compulsory meat inspection is highly desirable and should be implemented as soon as possible. But in enforcing compulsory meat inspection, is it good policy to give the smaller trader some incentive to evade it in order to avoid inspection cost?

Salmonella Distribution Survey

During the year an investigation into the incidence of Salmonella infection in animals used for human consumption was carried out at the Abattoir. This was in accord with a National Survey, and at the request of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

As the procedure included the removal of carcasses from the Abattoir to local shops, there was an opportunity of spread in that way.

The study lasted 52 weeks and specimens were taken at weekly intervals.

The following methods were adopted:-

Swabs were suspended in the drainage system at the Abattoir and also in the drains of two selected butchers shops - with drains for the exclusive use of the shops and without sink, W.C. or surface water connections.

During the period, when over 30,000 animals were slaughtered 110 swabs were submitted to the laboratory from the Abattoir and 30 from the butchers shops. Out of these, a total of 85 swabs were found to contain organisms of the Salmonella group, 78 being from the Abattoir, and seven from the two butchers shops.

Twenty different strains of Salmonella were isolated and in some cases two or more strains were found on one swab.

So far the investigation has shown that there is frequently a wide distribution of these pathogens in the environment of the Abattoir. Infection is believed to be spread in two ways. The first is during evisceration, salmonella having been recovered from gullies and drains etc. The second possible source being animal feeding stuffs. The investigation continues.

MEAT INSPECTION (cont'd)

General Statistics

(a) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1961	4108	4626	5119	16,173	30,026
1960	3469	3275	4680	13,342	24,766
1959	1821	1249	3362	9,181	15,613
1958	1068	1081	1523	6,214	9,886

(b) Estimated Weight of Carcasses and Offal Inspected

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs</u>	<u>Lbs</u>
Routine Slaughter 1961	2241	3	2	8
1960	1846	7	1	26
1959	1037	14	1	0
1958	650	13	2	8
By Notice M.A.F.F. 1961	6	12	1	8
1960	32	2	3	12
1959	24	9	2	0
1958	29	0	1	12
Total 1961	2247	15	3	16
1960	1878	10	1	10
1959	1062	3	3	0
1958	679	13	3	20

(c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcasses and Offal Condemed

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs</u>	<u>%</u>
Routine Slaughter 1961	33	16	2	27	1.50
1960	18	3	1	23	0.97
1959	6	0	3	10	0.57
1958	4	17	1	24	0.72
By Notice M.A.F.F. 1961	0	4	1	9	0.01
1960	1	10	3	9	0.08
1959	1	19	1	26	0.18
1958	2	16	0	21	0.35
Total 1961	34	1	0	8	1.50
1960	19	14	1	4	1.05
1959	8	0	1	8	0.75
1958	7	13	2	17	1.13

(d) Tuberculosis

The pronounced fall in the occurrence of Tuberculosis in routine meat inspection, is emphasized by the fact that during 1961 only 0.45% of animals inspected were found to be affected, as against 32.12% in 1950.

(e) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemned from Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders.

Expressed as a percentage of the total meat and offal condemned:-

1961	-	.6%
1960	-	8%
1959	-	25%
1958	-	37%

These figures form a silent acclamation of the effect of the "Tuberculosis" (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950 and the "Tuberculosis" (Southern England Eradication Areas) Order 1957, on this one time cause of wholesale condemnation.

The gradual extermination of Tuberculosis in cattle seems to have had a pronounced effect on its occurrence in pigs, viz:-

1950	332	slaughtered and	8.0%	infected
1955	11,556	" "	0.89%	" "
1961	16,174	" "	0.71%	" "

TUBERCULOSIS

(f) Numbers of animals slaughtered and numbers found infected (differentiating between those killed at routine slaughter and those slaughtered under notice by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.)

	Year	Cows		Heifers		Bullocks		Bulls		Calves		Swine	
		No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect ed	% Posi- tive
Routine Slaughter	1961	1299	.69	1319	Nil	1434	Nil	24	Nil	4730	Nil	16,174	.71
	1960	1352	.30	1030	Nil	945	Nil	22	Nil	3274	Nil	13,342	.71
	1959	755	.13	589	Nil	383	.52	5	20	1245	Nil	9181	1.04
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1961	20	45	2	100	3	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1960	63	61.9	44	50	13	53.84	-	-	1	Nil	-	-
	1959	75	92	10	100	6	83.33	-	-	4	100	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS (cont'd)

Extent of Infection

		Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
Routine Slaughter	Generalised	1961	2	-	-	-	-	1
		1960	-	-	-	-	-	1
		1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Localised	1961	7	-	-	-	-	114
		1960	4	-	-	-	-	82
		1959	1	-	2	1	-	96
By Notice M.A.F.F.	Generalised	1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1960	5	2	-	-	-	-
		1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Localised	1961	9	2	-	-	-	-
		1960	34	20	7	-	-	-
		1959	69	10	5	-	4	-

(g)

MEAT CONDEMNED - CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases & Organs</u>				
Actinobacillosis	1			
Anaemia & Dropsy	1			
Emaciation	1			1
Pathological Emaciation	2			1
Emaciation & Oedema	23	1	2	2
Emaciation & Fevered	1			
Fevered	4	5	3	5
Fevered & Oedema	1			
Generalised Oedema	1			
Septic Peritonitis	6		1	7
Septic Pneumonia	3			8
Septic Mastitis	3			
Septic Pleurisy			1	10
Septic Metritis				1
Septicaemia	1	1	1	5
Carcinoma	2			1
Uraemia	1			
Navel-ill		1		
Jaundice		2		1
Sarcoma		1		
C/Forward	51	11	9	42

(g)

MEAT CONDEMNED - CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS (Cont'd)

B/forward	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases & Organs (Cont'd)</u>	51	11	9	42
Pneumonia & Oedema		1		
Acute Peritonitis		1		
Gangrene			3	
Ochronosis			1	
Necrosis			1	1
Pyæmia				2
Found Dead	1			3
Extensive Bruising	2			
Multiple Abscess	1			1
Multiple Tumours	1			1
Muscular Haemorrhage				1
Imperfect Bleeding				1
Malignant Growth				1
Total	56	13	13	53
<u>Parts of Carcases</u>				
Bruising	421 lbs.	40 lbs.	5 lbs.	556 lbs.
Joint-ill	10 lbs.			
Tumours	120 lbs.			
Abscess		5 lbs.		185 lbs.
Haemorrhage				40 lbs.
Haematoma				10 lbs.
Total	551 lbs.	45 lbs.	5 lbs.	791 lbs.
<u>Heads & Tongues</u>				
Abscess	4			
Actinobacillosis	3			
Actinomycosis	11			
Bruising	1			
Cysticercus Bovis	9			
Total	28			
<u>Livers</u>				
Telangiectasis	197			
Fascioliasis	503		144	
Pyæmia	42	5		
Abscess	50			3
Hydatid Cysts	33	4	20	5
Fatty Change	18	17	19	13
C/forward	843	26	183	21

(g)

MEAT CONDEMNED - CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS (Cont'd)

		Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers (cont'd)</u>					
	B/forward	843	26	183	21
Necrosis		4			4
Peritonitis		3			114
Milk Spot					1544
Haemorrhage			1		
	Total	850	27	183	1683
<u>Lungs</u>					
Pneumonia		72	18	80	2345
Pleurisy		103	2		343
Hydatid Cysts		19			
Emphysema		31			
Fascioliasis		4			
Abscess		3			
Meullaris Capillaris				136	
Haemorrhage			1		
Growth		1			
	Total	233	21	216	2688
<u>Hearts</u>					
Pericarditis		6	1	2	302
Cysticercus Bovis		4			
Verrucose Endocarditis					1
Haemorrhage			1		
	Total	10	2	2	303
<u>Kidneys</u>					
Nephritis		6	5		13
Hydronephrosis		1			16
Hydatid Cysts		2			44
Abscess		2			
Leukaemia		1	1		
Fatty Change					4
Infarcts					2
Pyelonephritis					3
	Total	12	6		82
<u>Spleen</u>					
Hydatid Cysts		1			
Ruptured		1			
	Total	2			

(g)

MEAT CONDEMNED - CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Tripes</u>				
Decomposition	53			8
Total	53			8
<u>Mesentery</u>				
Pentastomes	1			
Oesphogostomes	4			
Decomposition	5			
Total	10			
<u>Diaphram</u>				
Peritonitis	2 lbs			
Total	2 lbs			
<u>Udder</u>				
Mastitis				1
Total				1

MEAT CONDEMNED - TUBERCULOSIS

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs
Carcases & Organs Complete	2 wt. 688 lbs	-	1 wt. 87 lbs
Parts of Carcases	86 lbs		
Heads and Tongues	14		110
Lungs	10		
Guts	6		

(h) Meat Marking

There is no scheme of meat marking in force in the district under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

(i) Cysticercus Bovis

Careful examination was made of all cattle slaughtered for human consumption to detect the presence of this parasite and thirteen animals were found to be affected. The location of the cysts found were as follows:-

Masseter Muscle 9
Hearts 4

In each case the carcases were consigned to cold storage at Southampton for the periods recommended by Memo. 3 (Meat), the Chief Public Health Inspector there, being duly informed and release supervised by him after expiration of the approved period.

Foods Judged as Unfit

It is emphasized that condemned meat is not sold or used for human consumption in any form. Some of the meat, however, is utilised by a zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilizers, bone meal, etc. Other condemned food-stuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

Hygiene of Meat Transport

Attention was again directed to the handling of meat in transit to the retail butchery premises, not only from Winnall Abattoir, but also from other sources. Frequent observation is kept on the vehicles used and inspection has revealed little cause for complaint as far as cleanliness is concerned. Protective clothing used by personnel engaged in carrying of meat was also given attention, and it was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE

In all cases where tuberculous pigs and calves can be traced to the farms on which they have been reared, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food are informed and given details of the sites of infections revealed on post-mortem examination.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

To reduce the risk of spreading foot and mouth disease and other animal diseases, the Gowers Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease recommended that, with the exception of Local Authorities, collectors of substantial waste food should be licensed. Effect has been given to this recommendation by the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

The Order provides that, in general, every collector of waste foods must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or re-distributing it for feeding purposes.

In accordance with the terms of the Order, inspection of the plant and equipment at each of the existing 15 premises was found to be satisfactory during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

At the end of 1961 there were only three Cowkeepers on the register. The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers was 6.

The visits of inspection made were 12.

Licences in force during 1961

Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences	...	3
Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licence	...	1

	<u>Premises Registered</u>	
Dairies	...	3
Distributors		10 (shops selling bottled milk)

Bottle Washings

As a check upon the efficiency of bottle washing, a small number of samples were again taken with the following results:-

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as Bacteria per Pint Bottle

<u>Samples Taken</u>	<u>Under 600</u>	<u>Over 600 but less than 2,000</u>	<u>Over 2,000</u>
78	72	6	-

Where not more than 600	=	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	=	Fairly Satisfactory
Over 2,000	=	Unsatisfactory

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN WINCHESTER

Description	Daily Consumption in Gallons	Percentage of whole
Pasteurised	2710	75.24
T.T. Pasteurised	380	10.56
Channel Island T.T.	493	13.72
Sterilised	2.75	.08
Homogenised	13.0	.37
Skimmed	11.75	.02
Goats Milk	.5	.01
Total	3600.0 3446.0	100.00

Average daily consumption of milk in
pints per day per head of population = 1.0 pint

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in
gallons per day = 345 gallons
(Farm & Dairy Bottled T.T.)

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR GOOD KEEPING QUALITY AND FOR
EVIDENCE OF ADEQUATE PASTEURISATION OR STERILISATION

Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests:-

	<u>Non-Descript</u> <u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin</u> <u>Tested Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurised</u> <u>Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin</u> <u>Tested</u> <u>(Pasteurised)</u>
Total No. taken	-	-	29	1
No. Satisfactory	-	-	23	1
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-
No. Void	-	-	6 *	-
Percentage Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

* Permissible atmospheric shade temperature exceeded.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested</u> <u>(Pasteurised) Milk</u>
Total No. taken	29	1
No. Satisfactory	29	1
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-

In addition to the above tests, four samples of milk were examined for the presence of brucella abortus and brucella meliteusis. The organisms of the latter is a serious matter and necessitates the slaughter of the affected animals. Brucella abortus, although not so serious as meliteusis, can cause undulant fever in man.

The presence of brucella abortus on a farm is an economic drawback for the farmer in addition to its effect on the milk supply. The cows are liable to lose their calves before completion of the gestation period. Much reseach work has been carried out on the problem and chemical injections have been produced to control this condition in young animals. Investigations are proceeding and it is hoped to rid our milk herds of this condition in time. In each case the samples proved negative.

ICE CREAM

The application of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955/57, has helped to secure improvement in the equipment, and vehicles used for the sale of ice cream. All vehicles operating in Winchester now carry supplies of hot water, together with facilities for the vendor to secure cleanliness.

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Samples Taken	Total	Methylene Blue De-colourisation Test		Ministry of Health Provisional Grades			
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
Ice Cream	13	13	-	13	-	-	-
Ice Lollies	4	4	-	4	-	-	-

The number of premises newly registered for the sale of ice cream during the year was four, bringing the total number for such premises now on the register to 136.

Registrations for the sale of ice cream during recent years have been mainly of premises equipped with totally enclosed, automatic, cabinet refrigerators, and selling this commodity in sealed packets only. Shops no longer use the open ice tub.

Regular visits of inspection made to ice cream premises have found the general standard of cleanliness to be good and in no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of dirty premises or equipment.

There was no case of infection reported to the Department during the year which could be traced to eating ice cream. Of the samples taken for bacteriological report, all were placed in Grade 1 and were therefore satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register.	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	8	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	138	108	16	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	154	107	18	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	2	2	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	3	2	1	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	10	1	-	-
TOTAL	23	24	3	-	-

Outworkers.

The employment of outworkers in specified classes of work is supervised by the Public Health Inspectors operating under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Factories Act. These provisions relate to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises and to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease by articles made by outworkers.

Outworkers (cont'd)

There are 28 outworkers on the register, 13 being resident in the City. 9 firms in Winchester employ a total of 26 outworkers, 2 outworkers resident in the City are employed by firms outside. In every case the work is associated with the clothing trade.

11 inspections of houses in which outwork is carried out were made under the provisions of the Factories Act and Public Health Act. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

Other matters.

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with	...	3
Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year	...	0

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council houses.)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	46	8959	1556	10,561	40
II Number of properties inspected as a re- sult of:-					
(a) Notification	14	520	295	829	-
(b) Survey under the Act	28	345	374	760	40
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	41	86	52	142	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural	
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses.	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) and (3)		
III	Total inspections carried out in- cluding re-in- spections	185	6,791	3,070	10,046	219
IV	Number of propert- ies inspected under Sect. II which were found to be in- fested by:					
	(a) Rats (Major	2	-	-	2	2
	(Minor	23	442	411	876	34
	(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	2	275	159	436	-
V	Number of infested properties (in Sec. IV) treated by the L.A.	27	717	570	1314	36
VI	Total treatments carried out in- cluding retreat- ments	63	2518	1648	4229	126
VII	Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	7	4	11	-
VIII	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) and (3)	
IX Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	140	-	-	-

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 967. The estimated kill was 2,668.

Poison used - Z.P. Bread Rusk and Warfarin.

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year.

A total of 800 premises were inspected during the year when 140 treatments, either partial or complete were carried out.

Partial treatments consisted of test baiting on premises where evidence of rodent activities were found. Where baits showed a "no take" the treatments were discontinued.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants. Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 10 in all were treated.

The estimated kill was 90 rats.

Sewer Treatment

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a) Manholes lifted	160
(b) Number of manholes baited	160
(c) Number of manholes showing prebait take	2
(d) Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	2
(e) Scheme of baiting usedConsecutive days (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th and 8th days)	
(d) Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in No. 2 above	20

Complaints

As in previous years, it is clear that the demand for the services of the Rodent Control staff has increased, mainly due to the fact that the public are becoming conscious of the facilities made available by the Corporation to deal with infestations.

Complaints (Cont'd)

It was noticeable that during and immediately after heavy falls of snow early in the year, complaints were received from occupiers of houses in suburban areas, that rats were feeding off food put out for the birds, and it is possible that during the hard winter rats are in this way attracted nearer to the houses than usual. In order to avoid this, it is important the precautions should be taken to place the food out of their reach.

During the year, 489 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises not previously known by the Department to have been infested. This represented an increase of 69 (16.4 per cent) on the number received during 1960. This increase, however, is not considered to reflect the actual trend of infestation, but rather to the desire of occupiers to seek advice.

The incidence of premises found to be infested has remained greatest in the more central older areas, where there is the largest amount of dilapidated property and significant defects in drainage systems.

Causes of Infestation

One of the stiffest tests which faces the Public Health Inspector, is how to deal with rat and mice infestations in and about buildings in his area. We have not long passed from the days when the rat was tolerated, and only baited or hunted sporadically.

It has taken us two world wars to teach that aesthetically, physically and economically, the rodent constitutes an affront to good living. It should be exterminated and effective proofing be made against its re-appearance.

The rat seems to flourish where upheavals and relaxations of hygienic conditions are seen. Treatment is useless without a thorough search to find out where they come from; prevention and proofing are, therefore, the first essentials.

Rodent control complaints have two invariable common bases - either a watershed or a defective drainage system associated with an unprotected food supply.

The drain may be a piece of slipshod work, a system disturbed by demolition or site works. The access to food may range from the refuse tip, scraps for birds, unprotected wastes from factories, shops, etc. or "off beat" agricultural holdings. These holdings can be the prime source (after the chronic sewer resident population) of nearly all infestations in the City. Accordingly, the rodent staff periodically blitz the pens of pigeon and poultry keepers, the amateurs who have crazy sheds and little good storage.

Extermination by Private Operating Companies.

Rodent destructive measures continue to be carried out by private operating companies and other individuals on a contract basis with owners and occupiers.

It is not obligatory nor customary for such operators to notify the Department when their services are being used and generally, unless ascertained in the course of a survey, the Department is not informed of their activities.

INCOME

The work of disinfection and rodent control during 1961 realised £370. 1s. 3d. This figure being £80. 7s. 9d. more than the previous year.

Rodent Control Contracts	£273. 0s. 0d.
Rodent Control Complaints	£32. 11s. 3d.
Wasps and other Insects	£64. 10s. 0d.

PIGEONS

Resulting from complaints received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisance from wild pigeons a total of 94 birds, 25 squabs and 25 eggs were destroyed by trapping. Some premises from which pigeons had been removed have now been renovated with great improvement to the structure.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS)

ACT, 1956.

The above Act placed the duty upon the Local Authority to secure the provision of satisfactory sanitary conveniences in agricultural units which, broadly speaking include farms or any land on which produce is grown for sale or for consumption, such as nursery grounds and market gardens.

On the passing of the Act, a Schedule of such premises was prepared and visits were carried out to ensure that the requirements were complied with.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 9, and at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a special report was submitted during the year. 10 visits were made to this class of premise for the purpose of the Act, and three Notices were served. The matters were dealt with informally.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects and Repairs

In connection with the investigation of complaints about choked or leaking drains, it proved necessary to apply the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act 1936, at 12 premises. Under these powers the Corporation may open up ground at private premises for the purpose of examining the

Defects and Repairs (cont'd)

condition of the drains, etc., and if necessary, apply specified tests to appliances which appear to be defective. These examinations are commonly associated with evidence of percolations of water or offensive effluents into floor spaces and cellars, subsidences in yards and passages, rat burrowing and undermining.

The expeditious proceedings under Sections 61 and 62 of the Winchester Corporation Act, requiring works to be undertaken within 48 hours, was invoked at one property in respect of serious nuisance arising from choked drains. Altogether, a total of 77 drainage systems were examined during the year and 73 tests applied; 46 of the tests revealed defects which included 11 public sewers or drains in combination.

Statutory Notices under the relevant sections of the Public Health Act 1936, specifying the work to be done at five premises were also served.

	Drains			Private Sewers		
	No. Satis- factory	No. Defect- ive	No. Without Access for testing	No. Satis- factory	No. Defect- ive	No. Without Access for testing
Inspected following complaint	9	29	-	5	10	-
Inspected following appli- cations for Improvement Grants	2	4	4	1	1	-
Other inspections	2	2	-	-	-	-
Tested after repair	7	-	-	1	-	-
Total	20	35	4	7	11	-

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some out-lying areas are still serviced with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal (cont'd)

So far as disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main drainage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved were adequate.

LECTURES ETC.

As in previous years your Chief Public Health Inspector gave 2 lectures to Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital on matters concerning housing and food hygiene.

Talks on the work of the Public Health Inspector were also given to Pupil Midwives and upon 7 occasions staff members of the County's School Meals Service attended the Health Department for lectures on food handling, preparation and general kitchen hygiene.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1961.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever			1										1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1		1							5
Measles	5	34	26	13	51	221	193	30	8	1	3		585
Meningococcal Meningitis												1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephal- itis (post infective)					1								1
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	2	2	1										5
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Erysipelas	1												1
Benign Tertian Malaria									1				1
Food poisoning					1		1					1	3
TOTALS	9	38	32	14	57	222	194	30	9	1	3	2	611

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL - 1961

	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED										Others	Total
	Winch- ester City	Winch- ester R.D.	Andover M.C. & R.D.	East- leigh M.C.	Kings- clere & Whit- church	Basing- stoke M.C. & R.D.	Peters- field U.D. & R.D.	Alton U.D. & R.D.	South- ampton C.B.	Rom- sey & Stock- bridge R.D.		
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	7	5	3	2	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	24
Staphylococcal Infection	4	-	2	1	1	8	-	-	-	3	2	21
Virus Infections (inc. Poliomye- litis, Measles, Influenza, etc.)	14	10	7	2	2	7	6	3	10	1	4	66
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella in- fection)	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	-	1	20
Pertussis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other conditions	16	8	11	2	1	14	1	1	1	5	4	64
TOTAL	45	25	26	9	7	32	8	6	19	10	11	198

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1961

	Total cases notified	under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	5	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	585	13	56	67	71	117	223	31	2	3	1	-	1	10
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	7	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Benign Tertian Malaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and mortality during 1961

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	3	-	-	1	-	-	-

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	95	18	88	14
Female	76	17	71	15
TOTAL	171	35	159	29

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	2	-	-	-
Removed from District	11	5	-	1
Cured but retained as observation cases	1	1	-	-
Cured	2	2	4	1
Removed from register - no longer Tuberculous	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	8	4	2

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

SOUTHAMPTON MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Totals X-Rayed in Winchester - 1961

	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>		
		<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Non T.B.</u>
Winchester routine monthly visits	2118	- males 1 female	1 male - females	12 males 10 females
King Alfred College	205	1 male - females	-	-
Winchester Prison	410	-	1 male	1 male
Wavell Way, Winchester	210	- males 1 female	- males 1 female	-
Stoney Lane, Winchester	274	-	-	-
Brazils, Winchester	141	-	-	-
Garbett Road, Winchester	168	-	-	-
Winnall Firms	500	-	-	2 males 1 female
Health Centre, Winchester	1599	1 male 1 female	- males 1 female	4 males 4 females
Totals:		5625	2 males 3 females	2 males 2 females 19 males 15 females

The findings for Tuberculosis, category (0) and (1) are according to the Ministry definition, which is -

- (0) Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinics or Hospitals and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment.
- (1) Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The response to Immunisation, which is carried out at the Welfare Clinics, can be said to be generally satisfactory.

The number of children who were inoculated during 1961 is as follows:-

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus. (Triple)</u>
Age under 5 years	-	-	401
Age between 5 - 15 years	9	-	22
Reinforcing dose	75	28	219
	<u>84</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>642</u>

Vaccination against Smallpox

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	339	7
Age between 5 - 15 years	14	24
Over 15 years	19	123
	<u>372</u>	<u>154</u>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<u>Completed 2nd Injection</u>	<u>Completed 3rd Injection</u>	<u>Completed 4th Injection</u>
Children born 1943 - 1960	728	592	
Adults born 1933 - 1942	175	113	
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th Birthday	539	416	
All others (i.e. persons aged 10 or over or persons whose age is unknown)	56	71	
Children at school entry or between the ages of 5 and 12 yrs.			1,929
	<u>1,498</u>	<u>1,192</u>	<u>1,929</u>

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1961.

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature			Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine	Wind (days)								
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.		Degree of Hum. Sat. 100	No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	
January ...	29.66	53	25	45.3	33.9	38.2	37.6	94.3	20	5.41	47.1	—	8	—	6	3	8	—	6
February ...	29.91	60	34	50.7	40.9	45.0	44.1	93.0	19	2.83	62.1	1	1	—	7	1	15	2	1
March ...	30.13	68	26	57.7	36.3	41.9	40.9	90.6	4	.18	172.9	2	1	—	1	5	15	1	6
April ...	29.63	63	32	58.3	43.3	49.3	48.6	95.2	21	4.65	91.6	1	6	—	5	4	8	1	5
May ...	29.96	73	29	63.0	42.1	51.3	49.4	86.9	12	1.25	218.7	9	2	1	—	5	5	—	8
June ...	30.00	79	39	70.4	47.9	57.3	54.8	85.1	12	.98	235.3	—	1	1	5	1	9	2	11
July ...	30.00	87	39	71.0	51.1	61.7	56.5	88.3	11	1.58	210.1	—	2	1	—	3	10	3	11
August ...	30.00	85	40	69.6	51.8	58.4	56.8	90.2	15	1.37	173.4	1	—	—	1	1	19	3	6
September ...	29.89	84	37	69.3	49.8	55.4	54.3	93.6	18	3.45	135.0	—	4	—	3	2	14	2	5
October ...	29.72	70	30	59.9	42.7	48.3	47.5	94.0	25	5.19	136.4	—	4	—	8	5	9	—	5
November ...	29.75	60	23	49.1	36.6	41.9	41.2	93.9	22	2.35	59.9	3	9	—	2	—	7	2	7
December ...	29.73	57	12	43.9	29.6	35.6	34.3	86.6	16	3.95	63.2	7	7	—	1	—	12	1	3
Year 1961 ...	29.87	87	12	59.0	42.2	48.7	47.2	91.0	195	33.19	1605.7	24	45	3	39	30	131	17	74

